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TWO-YEAR PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PROGRAM:
FORESTRY AND LUMBERING, MARINE PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK

Kim Sang-koi

Forestry and Lumbering

The Two-Year People's Economic Program calls for large-scale forestry projects. For seedling purposes, 710 tons of seeds have been procured and in 1949 and 1950 a total of 483 million seedlings will be transplanted. In addition, a 4,300-chongbo (one chongbo equals 2.45 acres) reforestation project has been scheduled for the same period. In 1949 alone, this ambitious reforestation program will cover an area of 80,000 chongbo with a total of 170,600,000 seedlings. These figures, compared with those of 1946, represent an increase of 236 percent in the number of trees. Such reforestation would bring multiple benefits to the farms.

In conjunction with the Two-Year People's Economic Program, the 1949 logging program calls for a total of 1,819,000 cubic meters; the 1950 program, 1,840,000 cubic meters. Lumber production for 1949 has been set at 725,000 cubic meters and at 773,500 cubic meters for 1950. To achieve this goal, new mills are being built and old mills are being remodeled in Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Kangge, Chilpyong, Haeju, Wonsan, Hamhung, Hesan, Chongjin, Much'on, and several other places. In 1949, production of the above-mentioned mills is to include: 981,000 cubic meters of lumber for general manufacturing purposes, 330,000 cubic meters of logs for mine-pit supports, 43,000 cubic meters of telephone poles, 15,000 cubic meters of pulp wood, 50,000 cubic meters of shipbuilding material, 5,000 cubic meters of home, building material, 950,000 cubic meters of firewood, 70,000 tons of charcoal, 2,000 cubic meters of plywood, 600 cubic meters of wool to be used for match manufacturing; etc.

The above forestry program demands adequate transportation facilities. The following arrangements have been made to meet the estimated requirements: 367,000 cubic meters to be transported by animal-drawn carts; 550,000 cubic meters by railroads; 181,600 cubic meters by special logging railroads constructed in the forest regions; and 240,000 cubic meters by

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shaking methods. The entire forestry program in 1949 has been geared to effect a 21.3-percent reduction in production costs, as compared with 1948. Thirty-one kilometers of rails are now being laid in Paektu San, 1,300 meters above sea level. Another forest railroad, 20 kilometers long, is under construction in the Musan region.

Marine Products

North Korea has been very successful, since the liberation, in its fish catch on both the east and west coasts. The fish catch goal for 1949 has been set at 400,000 tons, an increase of 19.7 percent over 1948, and 440,000 tons for the year of 1950. In processing marine products, the production quota for 1949 has been increased by 39.6 percent over 1948, and a 65.5 percent increase is scheduled for 1950.

To achieve these production figures, the Bureau of Marine Products of the Ministry of Agriculture is assisting in the construction of marine-products plants in various places, for example, in Unggi, Ch'ongjin, Sop'o, Shoh, Wonsan, etc., on the east coast; and in Kojo, Changjon, Sokch'o, Hamp'o, etc., on the west coast. Future plans call for a total of about 100 plants, management offices, 6 inspection stations, 71 canneries, and a central marine-products experimental station in Wonsan.

Livestock

The People's Two-Year Economic Program calls for an increase in the number of draft cattle to 846,150 head in 1949, and to 972,000 head in 1950. The number of hogs is to be increased to 607,040 in 1949 and to 871,630 in 1950. Similar efforts are to be made to increase the number of sheep, dairy cows, horses, goats, and other domestic animals. As an aid to the livestock-raising program, the government has set aside 300 million won for the years of 1949 and 1950. These funds will be used by 13 new livestock research centers in connection with the control of animal disease, in an attempt to cut drastically the loss of animals. It is expected that such a livestock program will also produce greater amounts of organic fertilizer.

The total number of horses at the end of 1949 is estimated at 12,210 head, and at 13,220 head by the end of 1950. The number of dairy cows would be about 1,090 head in 1949 and 1,330 head at the end of 1950. Milk production in 1949 would be about 1,094 kiloliters; 1,231 kiloliters in 1950. Wool production in 1949 is expected to be about 20 tons 500 kilograms; and 31 tons 700 kilograms in 1950.

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